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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876. NO. 8.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turco-Servian War.

THE PORTE'S BASIS FOR PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15.—The Porte has informed the ambassadors of the Powers that it is impossible to grant an armistice, but it is prepared to accept peace based upon the following points:

First—The re-occupation of the fortresses held by Turkey previous to 1857.

Second—The destruction of the fortresses constructed by the Servians since 1857.

Third—The investiture of Prince Milan at Constantinople.

Fourth—The reduction of the effective Servian army to 10,000 men and three batteries.

Fifth—The construction of a railway across Servia.

A sixth point follows, which is unintelligible in the telegram.

The Porte insists chiefly upon the necessity of the occupation of the principal Servian fortresses, so as to prevent fresh aggression, and leaves the negotiation of a treaty, on the above basis, entirely in the hands of the Powers.

It is stated that although the reply of the Porte to the representatives of the Powers will formulate the conditions of peace, it will leave the conduct of the negotiations in the hands of the Powers.

SERVIAN REDOUBTS CAPTURED.

BELGRADE, September 15.—A report is current here that the Turks have captured two of the Servian redoubts at Little Zwornik.

The Government will shortly issue notes ranging from one to one hundred francs, being a forced currency.

Great Britain.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

LONDON, September 15.—The Doncaster cup was won by Craig Millar, with Controversy second and Bersagliere third.

EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN OVER AN ALLEGED TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Paris relates that a sensation was caused in that city by the publication last evening in the *Journal La France* of the text of an alleged treaty signed by Bismarck and Gortschokoff purporting to have been made last June and providing for a settlement of the Eastern question in case of war. The whole thing is absurd on its face, and caused much excitement and obtained credence in certain circles.

GLADSTONE ON DERBY'S POLICY.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Gladstone dealing with the recent speeches of Lord Derby on the Eastern question. Gladstone finds fault with the Government for merely protesting and remonstrating, and concludes with the declaration: "The time has come to say you must let Europe define what is just and then enact it." The writer expresses the belief that circumstances now demand an early assembling of Parliament.

TURKEY'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says the Turks made an attack on Tuesday on Mali Zwornik to prevent the Servians from sending reinforcements to General Tchernayeff, but the fighting on the Drina cannot influence the issue of the war at Aleinatz. A correspondent with the Turks says their plan of operations is to cross the Morava and storm the Servian position at Delgerade, occupy it and then return to take Alexinatz. Both positions are strong and the task is one of enormous difficulty. The first attempt to carry out the plan, by bridging the Morava on Monday was unsuccessful.

RAIN STORM—OPERATIONS IMPEDED.

LONDON, September 16.—A Belgrade telegram to the *Daily News* says rain has been falling in torrents for the last two days. The Morava Valley is now a great swamp. By systematically burning the villages the Turks have destroyed what would have been their shelter and they are now exposed without cover to the storm. Important military operations are impossible and a week of rain will render the valley untenable. The Servians have supplies for a year, while the Turks at Belgrade and Alexinatz. The Turks are obliged to haul everything from Nisch. Their withdrawal to that point is expected.

Germany.

REMONSTRANCES AGAINST RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN.

BERLIN, September 15.—The intolerant measures of the Spanish Government against the Protestants are stated to have given rise to a frequent exchange of notes between the British and German governments. It is understood they will address remonstrances to Spain, and call upon her to act in conformity with her engagements.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 15.—The steamships Erin, from New York, and Hibernian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

ANTWERP, September 15.—The steamship Nederland, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Watson Chamberlain's brick paper mill at Loudville, Northampton, Mass., was burned by incendiary early yesterday morning. Loss $50,000; insured.

A stable belonging to Joseph Levy, coal dealer, of Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, together with its contents, including six horses. Loss about two thousand five hundred dollars, fully insured. A stable adjoining, containing two horses, was also burned.

The bleaching and dye works in Providence, R. I., owned by Adams & Butterworth, were burned yesterday morning. Loss about $100,000; insurance about $80,000. About fifteen hundred pieces of goods were destroyed, which were probably insured by their respective owners.

A Bonanza for Charitable Institutions.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The will of Rufus R. Groves, of this city, who died at Morristown, New Jersey, August 17th, has been admitted to probate. Besides large legacies to his family, he leaves the American Board of Foreign Missions, Woman's Missionary Society of America, successors of the Woman's Union Mission, Berea College and Oberlin College $10,000 each; to the American Missionary Association $15,000; to three Home Missionary Society connected with the Congregational Church of the United States $10,000, and $100,000 to be applied to the education of colored people in the Southern States. There are a number of bequests also to local charitable institutions.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Northeast to southeast winds, stationary or lower temperatures, rising followed by falling barometer and clear weather.

Atlanta, Georgia, contributes $2,000 for the Savannah sufferers.

The Steamship Braunschweig, from Bremen, arrived at Baltimore yesterday.

The steamship Vaderland, from Antwerp, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

September 21st is fixed upon as the day on which Hell Gate is to be blown to pieces.

Memphis yesterday telegraphed $1,000 to Savannah for the relief of sufferers by the yellow fever.

Charleston's contributions for Savannah exceed $3,000, besides $1,000 contributed by the Government.

The sale of the Old South Church, Boston, for $400,000, was perfected to-day. The building is to be used strictly as historical museum.

The yellow fever interments in Savannah yesterday were twenty-seven. Over one-half of the colored population are dending upon the charity of the whites, and the destitution is increasing.

Judge Westbrook, of New York, yesterday granted an injunction restraining President Grant and the Secretary of State from issuing a mandate for the surrender to Leopold Vettel, demanded for extradition by the Austrian authorities on a charge of forgery.

A short time ago a Polish Catholic church, with Rev. Adelbert Mielenszky as pastor, was established at No. 314 Henry street, New York city. In the rear of the church a room was fitted up for fairs and, as is the proceeds of which, it is alleged, went to the support of the services in the church. On Thursday night of each week a ball was given, admission ten cents. The people of the neighborhood decided the place was a nuisance, and its abatement was ordered. On Thursday evening, when a young people had gathered in force and beer was flowing freest and the fun was most boisterous, a detachment of police made a descent upon the place and captured forty-five young men and twenty-six girls, about a hundred managing to make their escape. The police marched all to the station house, Rev. Mr. Adelbert at the head. Yesterday morning all were released except the pastor. Other Catholic clergymen in the neighborhood have fre[illegible] denounced the hall and prohibited [illegible] people from attending.

THE WAR AGAINST THE SIOUX.

Breaking Up of Terry's Command—His Expedition a Bald Failure—Perilous Journey Before Gibbon—Subjection of the Hostiles Indefinitely Postponed—Disposition of the Troops for the Winter.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The *Times'* special correspondent with Terry telegraphs, under date of Fort Buford, mouth of Yellowstone, 8th, *via* Bismarck, 14th inst.: The final breaking up of Terry's command occurred yesterday morning, and all the troops are now *en route* home, with the exception of two regiments of infantry, which will winter at the mouth of Tongue river. The Montana troops, numbering 250 infantry and 120 horses, and including seventy infantry and the Second Cavalry, under General Gibbon, left for Fort Ellis with a wagon train and supplies for eighty days. They will follow the old Stanley trail. The route is teeming with hostiles, and 420 miles long. They may encounter a large war party in the Big Horn country. They have been in the field since March, and are poorly clad for the cold weather and fierce storms which sweep over the prairies at this season. The Twenty-second Infantry have been left at the mouth of Glendive creek, and commenced the construction of a stockade. They will remain till November 1st or later. The Seventh Cavalry have left for Fort Buford, and will move along the north bank of the Yellowstone. After arriving here they will go to Fort Lincoln to winter. The Sixteenth Infantry will remain here. General Terry and staff arrived here this morning, and will remain a few days, then go to St. Paul *via* Bismarck. By the 15th all troops will have been withdrawn from the Northern country except the Fifth and Twenty-second Cavalry, containing 400 men. A dispatch just received from General Sheridan, countermands the order to winter a regiment of cavalry on the Yellowstone, which renders winter campaigning impossible and indefinitely postpones the subjection of the Sioux. Terry leaves the field, having accomplished no purpose of the expedition and with one-quarter of his troops killed by bullets or exposure.

REID'S CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 13, *via* SYDNEY, NEB., September 15.—To-day the committee consisting of Bishop Whipple and Dr. Daniels, appointed by the Indian Commission, go to Spotted Tail to submit propositions to the Indians at that agency on Friday, Major Howard and Mr. Henmann being request ed to accompany them. The party is to come back to rejoin the remainder of the commission here on Saturday. Spotted Tail, Two Strike and Whistling Bull, of the Brule tribe, came up from Spotted Tail Agency yesterday, and are now here. This evening they council with the Red Cloud Indians regarding the propositions, and will return to their agency to-morrow. It is reported here that Spotted Tail himself favors the proposition to go to the Indian Territory. The indications now are that a talk will be had here on Monday, the 18th, at which something definite will be arrived at, as the Indians at both agencies will, by that time, have fully discussed matters, though the visit of the committee to Spotted Tail at this time will not do away with the visit of the Commission to that agency in a body after the conclusion of a treaty here. This has been no talk with the Indians by the Commission since the first one, held on the 7th, the day after the Commissioners arrived.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE RACES AT SHARON, PA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., September 15, 1876.

At the Sharon races to-day there was a glorious day's sport. Large crowds were in attendance. To-morrow's races will be the most interesting. In the 2:45 class seven horses are entered, and in the free-for-all are a number of flyers. Eight heats were entered, including Brother Jonathan, White Stockings, Huckleberry, Josh Billings, &c. The prospects are for a big day's sport to-morrow.

In the first heat of the three-minute race, unfinished from yesterday, Harry Haynes took the fourth heat, Fifth Dean in 2:39½ and 2:42. In the fifth and sixth heat, three horses were in, Mary H., Drummer Boy and Harry Haynes, Mary H. took the heat giving her the race. Time, 2:45.

SUMMARY.

Mary H			2 6
Harry Haynes	1	1	2 5
Bayne			5 2
Snow Flake			4 3
Little Hanna	6	3	3 4
Drummer Boy	3	4	3

Time, 2:39¾, 2:42¾, 2:45.

In the 2:33 class eleven horses started. The track was in excellent condition and the race passed of pleasantly.

SUMMARY.

Versailles Girl			1	1	1
Charger			3	2	2
Bay Eddie			2	3	3
Lady Mackermyl			4	4	7
Peculiar			5	5	4
Bowling			6	7	9
Young Toronto			7	8	6
Mexican Tom			8	9	11
Tet			9	10	10
Red Bird			10	6	5
Little Jep			11	11	8

Time, 2:33, 2:40, 2:41.

The pacing race, open to all pacers, was the event of the day. Six horses started—Granger Pete, Lucy, Cassius, Buffalo Boy, John McNair and Garfield Boy.

First heat—John McNair was the winner in 2:21; Lucy second, Granger Pete third, Garfield Boy fourth; Granger Pete and Buffalo Boy distanced.

Second heat—John McNair took the lead and distanced the field.

SUMMARY.

John McNair	1 1
Lucy	2 dis.
Cassius	3 dis.
Garfield Boy	4 dis.
Granger Pete	5 dis.
Buffalo Boy	6 dis.

Time, 2:31, 2:27.

THE RACES AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, September 15.—The fourth day of the Kentucky Association races, the first race was the Produce stakes for three-year-olds, $50 each, p.p., $300 added, two mile heats, ten entries, one starter and a walk over for Richards' Clemmie G.

Second race—The colt and filly stakes for two-year olds, $25 each, p.p., $40 added, the second colt to save the stake, one mile, sixteen entries, eleven starters:

P. Bennett's ch. f. Gilentina, by imported Glenelg, dam Celina, by imported Australian.. 1
J. McIntyre's b. c. King Faro, by imported Phaeton, dam by imported Knizni of St. George.. 2
J. Hood Miller & Co.'s g. c. by imported Phaeton, dam Ella Jackson, by Lightning. 3

Rest not placed. Time, 1:45¾.

Third race—Purse for two-year-olds, $200, $150 to first, $50 to second horse, half a mile, ten entries, nine starters:

D. Swigert's b. c. Mahistick, by Lever, dam Rebecca Price, by the Colonel..... 1
Runs Lysle's b. f. Actress, by imported Hartington, dam Laura Bruce, by Star Davis..... 2
B. G. Thomas' b. f. Terbuta, by Melbourne, Jr., dam Varsovienne..... 3

Rest not placed. Time, 0:55.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, September 15.—The two-mile scull race between Saunders, of Salem, and Johnson (colored), of Boston, for $500, was won easily by Saunders. Time, fourteen minutes.

NORTHERN OHIO STATE FAIR RACES.

CLEVELAND, September 15.—The attendance at the fair to-day was good. The first race called was the unfinished pacing of yesterday, purse $500, won by Sweetser, Shaker Boy second, Velocipede third, Sleepy George distanced. Time, 2:26, 2:24, 2:23¾, 2:22¾, 2:23¼.

The 2:50 class, for a purse of $400, was won by Belle Fairfield, White Lime second, Kinsman Boy third, Colmar third. Time, 2:31, 2:31½, 2:33, 2:32½, 2:31¼.

The free-for-all, purse $700, was won by John B, Sleepy John second, Hyland third, Frank fourth. Time, 2:27¼, 2:27, 2:30¼.

The hurdle race, mile and a half, over five hurdles, was won by Captain Hanmer, Bay Filly second, Dan O'Hara third. Time, 3:04.

AMATEUR REGATTA AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—The annual regatta of the Louisiana State Amateur Rowing Association came off this evening on the river. The four-oared shell, three miles straight, for the championship, was won by the Hopes, Riversides second, Orleans third, Southern fourth. Time, 16:25.

The four-oared barge, three miles straight, was won by the Hopes, Shipnawal second, Magnolia third, Perseverance fourth. Time, 17:47.

The single-scull, two miles down stream, was won by the Hopes, Perseverance second. Time, 12:58.

In the single-scull for working boats, the Howards won easily, Hopes second. Time, 13:42.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Opening of the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills Railroad.

SIOUX CITY, September 15.—A party of foreign capitalists with the officers of the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills Railroad, went over the first thirty miles of the road, went over the first thirty miles of the completed track to Ponca, Nebraska, to-day. The road is three and a half foot gauge, was projected and built to the present terminus since the first of March this year, and is the first link of the projected route by the Black Hills and National Park to Portland, Oregon. Arrangements have been made to complete 150 miles this year and reach the Black Hills in 1877.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Mr. John Walter, principal owner of the London *Times*, and the inventor of the Walter improved press, has arrived at New York from England.

PHILADELPHIA.

Biggest Cash Day at the Centennial—New York's Day on the 21st of October—Health of the City.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—At the Centennial grounds, yesterday, at one o'clock P. M., there were over seventy-three thousand paying visitors registered, and, according to all previous experience, at least fifteen thousand should have entered after that hour, but the registry shows only a third of that number. It was, however, the best paying day the Exhibition has had, the cash receipts being over forty thousand dollars for the main grounds and the stockyard show. The attendance has very largely increased with this month, and it is anticipated that next week will show even a larger return than this week.

New York's day is appointed for the 21st prox. Every effort has been made and is being made to make this one of the most memorable days of the Exhibition and a creditable one for the great Empire State. The railroads will run their trains so as to accommodate the greatest amount of travel and have reduced the rates of passage to a very low figure to accommodate all who wish to take part. Governor Tilden and staff and a number of distinguished citizens will be present and during the afternoon will hold a reception at their State building.

Sensational reports concerning bad water here and an unusual amount of sickness prevailing are wholly unfounded, as the season thus far has been more than usually healthy.

CASUALTIES.

Fall of an Elevator—One Man Killed and Two Injured.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—While George Soerbaun, John Hoernbein and Phillip Kepp were descending an elevator at the boot and shoe house of Joseph Baum, 420 Washington avenue, at 12:30 this afternoon, the machinery gave way, and the elevator and men were precipitated from the third story to the ground floor. Kepp was instantly killed, and the other two were dangerously hurt internally. The elevator was loaded with goods, and descended with great velocity and force.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Mother-in-law Murdered.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Margaret Scarbourgh, aged seventy-one, was killed last night with a club by Daniel Bourne. Bourne says he had been for a long while unable to find work, and had for this reason been constantly annoyed by his wife and the old woman. All lived at No. 70 Ganzvoort street.

POLITICAL.

Illinois.

A NOMINATION AND A DECLINATION.

ELGIN, September 15.—The Greenback Convention of the Fourth district yesterday nominated Rev. W. S. Balch, Universalist, for Congress, but he declined the honor.

BURCHARD RENOMINATED.

FREEPORT, September 15.—H. C. Burchard was renominated by acclamation this afternoon for Congress by the Republicans of this Congressional district.

Georgia.

AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

ATLANTA, GA., September 15.—All the Democratic Congressmen from Georgia have been renominated.

Ohio.

GREENBACK NOMINATIONS.

TOLEDO, September 15.—The Greenback Convention of the Sixth Congressional district was held in this city to-day. E. B. Hall, of Lucas county, was nominated for Congress, and Gilman Dessin, of Fulton county, for Presidential elector.

South Carolina.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

COLUMBIA, September 15.—The Republican State Convention has renominated the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer and Secretary of State. R. B. Elliott, colored, has been nominated for Attorney General.

Maine.

STATUS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

PORTLAND, September 15.—The Legislature will stand: House—120 Republicans, 31 Democrats; Senate—29 Republicans, 2 Democrats. The Republicans gain thirty-one in the House and nine in the Senate.

Alabama.

REPUBLICAN BOLT.

SELMA, September 15.—James T. Rapier, formerly colored Congressman, was nominated to-day by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth district. Some of the delegates bolted and nominated Jerre Harralson, colored, the present member of Congress.

Arkansas.

DEMOCRATIC AND GREENBACK NOMINATIONS.

LITTLE ROCK, September 15.—Hon. H. B. Stuart, of Clark county, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third district. A portion of the convention withdrew and nominated Hon. Jordan C. Cravens, of Johnson.

The Greenbackers met in mass convention and nominated an electoral ticket for the State.

State.

There are 17,598 voters registered in Erie county.

The Indiana *Democrat* says the Prohibitionists have about completed their ticket in that county, as follows: For Senator, P. P. Blood, of Brookville; Assembly, Josiah Work, of East Mahoning, and Major Nat. Nesbit, of Conemaugh. The Congressional conference did not nominate a candidate.

The Democrats of Montgomery met in Congressional Convention at Norristown on the 12th, and nominated Abel Rambo for Congress. Mr. Rambo was at one time County Superintendent, but is a new man for the position and a weak candidate. Dr. Acker was forced to withdraw from the contest and naturally feels sore over his disappointment.

We certainly sympathize with Congressman Sheakley who, he states, risked his life in Washington this summer defending the United States Treasury against the rapacity of the Republican party. Where was Mr. Sheakley when Colonel Thompson was risking his life in defending the whole country, treasury and all, from being stolen by the Democratic party? Helping Tilden to vote the war a failure, of course. Both candidates seem all brave men, but in different directions.—*Meadville Republican.*

General.

The Ohio *State Journal* thus summarily squelches the latest Democratic lie against Hayes:

The latest roorback is, that Governor Hayes wrote a letter on the 5th of July, 1876, to "Samuel J. Tyler, Secretary of the American Alliance," in which he accepted membership in a secret political society and offered the sentiment that suffrage and the right to hold office should be limited to persons born in this country.

1. Hayes never wrote any such letter.

2. He never belonged to a secret political society, and would not, under any circumstances, join one.

3. The sentiment imputed to him, as well as the act, is totally repugnant to every act and belief of his life.

4. There is not one word of truth, or truth-semblance even, in any of the charges. They are a complete fabrication, in web and woof, chain and filling.

There has not been much specific information about the strength of the soft-money faction in New York State recently, though the call for a convention has set people to thinking about it. The New York *Times Union* pretends to have authority for the following important statement: "We happen to know that Sammy Tilden is quite nervous about the greenback movement, and would give two or three barrels of money to buy it up. Cooper and Cary will poll enough Democratic votes in New York city and Brooklyn to defeat the Tilden electoral ticket in the Empire State, granting that the situation of the old parties is the same as in 1874, when Tilden was elected by 50,000 majority over Dix."

STATE NEWS.

Bethlehem is going to number its houses and put names on its street corners.

The old soldiers of Greenville held a pork-and-beans festival the other evening.

A fatal disease has broken out among the cattle at Hawley, and large numbers have died. It is supposed to have been introduced by Western cattle, a herd of which was brought to that locality last spring.

In its last issue the Montgomery *Ledger* announces the deaths of some remarkably old people. One was aged ninety-one, another ninety-five, another ninety-eight, another nearly one hundred, and the last eighty-four.

Joseph Richards, aged sixteen years, was unhitching a mule at a Girardville colliery, when the animal kicked him, fracturing the skull so badly that pieces of bone were taken from the brain by Drs. Bissell and Stultz. He will probably recover.

On Friday evening, September 8th, Landon Reeves died at his home in Newry, aged eighty-four years. His death was from no disease. For some weeks past he had been sleeping a great deal, and his appetite failed him, but he suffered no pain and passed away from earth gently as a child, apparently dying of old age alone. —*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

The counsel on behalf of William Young and Patrick Leonard, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Cambria county court on Thursday last, for the killing of Patrick O'Brian at Gallitzin, on the night of the 20th of May, made a motion for a new trial on Friday last. The Judge ordered the attorneys to file their reasons within four days, when, if they are deemed in sufficient, sentence will be passed.

The Altoona *Mirror* draws this sad picture of the state of affairs over there: "From day to day numbers of employees are discharged from the railroad company's shops in this city. Inquiry develops the fact that in some departments there is scarcely any work at all on hands, while in others there is barely enough to employ the hands. While there is thus a daily increase in the number of idle ones, there is no preparation making for the care and help of the poor during the winter."

The Uniontown *Genius* says: Susan Murray, of Saltlick township, eighty years of age, with twelve children, ninety-three grand children and ninety-one great-grand children, all living, as mentioned in the list of over old citizens," recently published in the *Genius*, is a remarkable woman in more ways than one. She is not only well stricken in years, with an unexampled progeny, but is a woman of considerable "heft"—her weight being over 300 pounds.

We were told a story recently: A gentleman, of immense proportions, entered a crowded car at Emlenton, leading by the hand a very small woman whom everybody supposed to be his daughter, judging from appearances. At Scrubgrass a Titusville oil producer stepped abroad the train, and, finding the seats all occupied, stepped up to the man and said: "Will you be so kind as to allow me to occupy part of this seat? I'll hold your little daughter on my knee." He reiterated when the other raised up in a threatening manner and fairly screamed: "Daughter h——! She's my wife, and I'd like to catch you holding her on you knee!" A peal of laughter followed this announcement, and the Titusville man went out on the platform for air.—*Venango Citizen.*

The Famous Steinway Pianos and the equally famous Burdett organs can be had only at H. Kieber & Bros., 120 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Well posted people will prefer to deal at Kieber's, for they are absolutely certain they will get full value of their money. Besides the character of the house for upright and honorable dealing has secured the confidence and support of the best people in our community. No sharp tricks or mean dodges are ever resorted to by the Messrs. Kieber. They can sell an elegant piano for $250 to $500, and a fine organ from $100 to $500. Kiebers give the longest warrantees and the easiest terms.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Their Torchlight Procession Last Night.

The marching clubs of the several wards of Allegheny had a splendid torchlight parade last night. At the appointed hour the line was formed on Robinson street, the right resting on Federal, the Boyce's in Blue had the right of the column, with Major Cook's battalion (the Grand Central) next, followed by marching clubs from the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Ninth wards, and the Young Men's Republican Club.

The appearance of the men was very fine, and their marching was excellent, facts which were duly appreciated by the thousands of spectators along the route, who manifested their sentiments by liberal applause and showers of floral tributes.

Colonel D. W. Megraw was Chief Marshal, and he was assisted by competent aides. After marching over the published route the clubs proceeded to their several headquarters and were dismissed.

The Sixth ward club, of this city, commanded by Captain Dick Lee, numbering one hundred and eighteen men, appeared in the procession, accompanied by the R. M. Snodgrass Glee Club, making a very creditable appearance. The First ward club of Pittsburgh also turned out, and added greatly to the display.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

SPLENDID MEETING IN UNION TOWNSHIP—ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

One of the finest meetings of the campaign was held in Union township, at Banksville, on Thursday night. The turnout from the neighborhood was unusually large, and was swelled by Duff's West End battalion of the Hayes and Wheeler marching clubs, including companies from the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards, Chartiers township and mounted club of Union township. A fine delegation from West Liberty, with a band, was also present. The appearance of the men in ranks in the torchlight procession was splendid, and reflected much credit on Major Erwin. Altogether the display was grand and shows how rapidly the Republican party is rallying.

Captain John Sheddon presided, assisted by a long list of Vice Presidents. The Temperanceville glee club, led by Mr. Hartley, sang several pieces excellently, including an original song which excited great amusement and applause. Speeches were made by W. C. Moreland, Esq., John Dalzell, Esq., and Colonel Errett, Esq., and at half-past ten the meeting adjourned in high good humor, with three times three for Hayes and Wheeler and the entire ticket.

The meeting of the County Executive Committee was held at headquarters, at 2 P. M. yesterday, Charles S. Fetterman presiding. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a warrant for $50 be drawn in favor of General James S. Negley for aid in organizing of the Boys in Blue and veteran soldiers' organizations of Allegheny county, and that the same be signed by the Chairman of the County Committee.

MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The Republican mass meeting for the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards to be held at the wigwam on Forty-third street this evening, promises to be an immense affair. A large number of clubs have promised to attend. The following route will be taken by the procession: Start at forks of the road, on Butler street to Forty-second, down Forty-third to Willow; to Forty-fourth; to Center; to Forty-eighth and Butler on Forty-fourth to Penn avenue; down Penn avenue to starting point. The residences on the route are expected to be illuminated.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Allegheny Veteran Club will hold a special meeting at their headquarters, Young Men's Republican Club Rooms, Federal street, Allegheny, this evening (September 16), at 7½ o'clock.

The Hayes and Wheeler marching club, of Hazelwood, have elected Israel Kelly, of Brown's Station, Captain, and A. Harper, of Hazelwood, First Lieutenant. Some seventy-five names have been enrolled and the uniforms of the club will be distributed to the members this evening. The club expects to turn out in force on the parade on Monday evening.

Hon. Thomas Howard will address the Republican meeting at Liberty Hall, East Liberty, this evening.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first ward will hold a meeting at the corner of Franklin town avenue and Penn avenue this evening, addressed by Hon. Russell Errett, A. M. Brown, Esq., and Col. H. Allerton.

A silk banner has been presented to the Allegheny Veteran Club by Captain Short. The Club will parade the Fifth ward on Monday, 18th, to Indianapolis.

The Hayes and Wheeler Junior Club, of the Thirteenth ward, have elected E. Jones, Captain; S. Atterbury, First Lieutenant; P. Thomas, Second Lieutenant, and W. Wakefield, Orderly Sergeant. They will be ready to march the first of next week.

The Republican club of the Eighth ward will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening. The marching club of this ward numbers one hundred members, and the Republicans of the district are cheerful and report that the good work goes on bravely.

Sewickley has a single Cooper and Cary voter.

Another "straw." A hickory pole, eighty feet high and "as good as new," and located in the upper part of Allegheny, was sold yesterday for the sum of one dollar, and was then cut down.

The Fifth ward Republican Veteran Club paraded for the first time last evening. They have received new uniforms and will carry patent lamps. The outfit costs $8 75 for each man, and over one hundred were in line last evening.

Stabbers Jailed for Trial.

Yesterday the Allegheny police brought to the Central station house of this city, two men named Bob Taylor and John Drummond, charged on oath of John Murray with felonious assault and battery. It seems that about two weeks since the prosecutor and his brother were attacked on the railroad bridge crossing the Allegheny river, or near to its entrance, by the defendants named, and an altercation ensuing, John Murray was cut in the hand and arm by a knife, used by their assailants. Information was made at the Mayor's office for felonious assault and battery and warrants issued, but the accused managed to elude the vigilance of the police until yesterday, when the Allegheny officers captured them. Mayor McCarthy committed the accused for trial.

Alleged Robbery.

Alexander McGrath, of Pickaway county, Ohio, was robbed about eleven o'clock Thursday night on Liberty street, near the Union Depot, of a pocket book containing two drafts, one drawn by George Betts for $350, and another by Cook & Woods for $635. McGrath shortly after came to the lock-up and stated that he felt a hand in his pocket and struggled, but the thief disengaged his hand, and made away before he could catch the depredator. About two o'clock yesterday morning Roundsman Coulson arrested John Schroeder at the Rush House, on suspicion of being the thief. He was arraigned before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, but waived a hearing and was committed for trial on the charge of larceny from the person.

Base Ball.

The Erie Browns and the Alleghenys played their second game yesterday at Erie. Following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Erie	0	0	0	7	1	3	0	0	0	—11
Alleghenies	2	3	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	—13

Will Organize.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards will meet at Liberty Hall, this evening for the purpose of perfecting their organization. Hon. Thomas Howard will address the meeting. All are invited.

A Wisp of Hay (es.)

On the Limited mail, last evening, a vote was taken on a challenge from a Democrat, with the following result: Hayes, 92; Tilden, 59; Cooper, 5; Smith, 1.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday—Approval of Collectors' and Weighmasters' Bonds, &c.

The Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Shipton in the chair. The bonds of the following tax collectors were approved: James O'Neill, Twenty-sixth ward; C. Leonhauser, Eighteenth ward; William Thompson, Fifteenth ward; E. G. Krehan, Twenty-ninth ward; A. Seanor, Eighth ward; R. H. Phillips, Twenty-second ward; L. B. Richards, Twentieth ward; A. Binder, Twenty-seventh ward; W. Sprague, Twenty-first ward; S. S. Hager, Fourth ward; David Campbell, First ward; J. Schaffner, Thirty-first ward; Daniel Wenke, Twenty-eighth ward; John W. Douglass, Thirty-third ward and Thirty-fifth wards, W. J. Mathews, Second ward; W. J. Logan, Fifth ward; J. N. Jarrett, Twenty-fifth ward.

The bonds of the following weighmasters were approved: D. Reich, Nineteenth ward, S. P. McMahon, at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill; John Cook, private scales; George Trantham, Twenty-third ward; James T. McClure, Forty-third street; A. S. Carlisle, Second ward; Isaac Reese, Fourth ward; John Glen, Fourth ward; Frank Kebber, Twenty-eighth ward.

A resolution from Councils for the purchase of a tract of land on the Allegheny river, above the new foundations, to prevent the erection of works on the land there which might pollute the water, was indefinitely postponed for want of funds.

Resolution to pay C. J. Schultz $5,000, balance due on Sylvan avenue bridge, was affirmatively recommended to Council.

The City Attorney and Controller were instructed to get up an ordinance providing for the payment of certain costs by parties who want bonds of large amounts changed to smaller denominations.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

A bill of P. O'Neill, for balance due him on certain contracts for street paving, was referred to the City Attorney for examination and report to this committee.

A petition for payment of damages done to the property of John Parkinson, D. McTerny and E. Wortmer by grading of Sylvan avenue, amounting to $1,500, was recommended to Councils for payment.

Adjourned.

FAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Wrecks on the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne Railroads—A Conductor Killed and Two Railroadmen Seriously Injured.

A wreck occurred Thursday night on the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whereby the Fast Line, due here at 1:30 A. M., the Pittsburgh Express, due at 7:56 A. M., and the Cincinnati Express, due at 8:11 A. M., were prevented from coming in on time, a conductor killed and a brakeman and fireman badly injured.

Through the courtesy of Superintendent Pitcairn, we have learned the following particulars of the occurrence: The fourth coal train ran into a landslide at the rope ferry, east of Thompsontown, upsetting and throwing it from the track on its side with five or six of the flat cars on top, killing the conductor named Etter, and badly cutting the engineer and fireman, and delaying the fast lines. The Fast Line and the Atlantic Express East until six o'clock yesterday morning, when the track was cleared, the Fast line and morning trains coming in on the Pacific express schedule.

WRECK ON THE FORT WAYNE.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a freight train was wrecked about a mile west of Orrville, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, resulting in the serious injury of the engineer and fireman and the killing of three tramps, and the obstruction of the tracks. At the time named a freight train, eastward bound, jumped the track and was completely wrecked, obstructing the road so that none of the through passenger trains have been able to reach the city. The engineer and fireman were both seriously injured, and three tramps, who were stealing a ride, and whose names are unknown, were instantly killed. The Chicago express due in the city at 12:47, did not arrive until 3 o'clock P. M., the passengers having been transferred at Orrville. The connecting train east over the Pennsylvania Railroad did not leave the Union depot until it arrived.

Up to six o'clock last evening, not a mail had arrived from the East for twenty-four hours, and the passengers on one of the trains West have been delayed fourteen or fifteen hours.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. ALEXANDER CLARK left the city yesterday on a Conference visit.

PROF. THOS. C. PORTER, D.D., will conduct the services in the Third Presbyterian church to-morrow.

REV. DR. SUEK. S. SYKES died on the 30th ult. at Kirkwood

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

THE American team shot ahead of their competitors in the contest for the championship of the world, thus rifling all the honors.

IN THIS critical emergency of the nation every loyal man's convictions ought to be so definite and commanding as to take on form and voice and call him even from his bed into fields of action.

THE Democratic papers are still trying to figure out a victory for the party in Vermont and Maine. There is a pithy old Chinese proverb to the effect that no man can swim with his tongue.

YESTERDAY'S New York papers report an increasing cheerfulness in business circles. In every line a fair business is reported; iron, builders' hardware, and kindred branches almost alone excepted.

THE New York *Sun* insinuates that all custom house men are thieves. The editor of the *Sun* was for many years a standing applicant for the position of Collector of the port of New York. He should certainly know his own qualifications.

READ the synopsis which we give elsewhere of the eloquent speech of Colonel INGERSOLL, delivered last night. The Democratic press taunts him with being an infidel, but the Democratic Christie- trines last night calculated cheeks of some ev- crimson wit-

[illegible] a West [illegible]ently employed [illegible] of the *Evening Tele* [illegible] this city, issued the first number of his new paper, the *Daily Nation*, at Washington, D. C., on Thursday last. It is a two cent paper, about half the size of the COMMERCIAL, and is to be independent—or, as the editor defines it, "honest in the expression of its convictions."

EVERY workingman should remember that if our present tariff laws are repealed, our recovering manufactories will again be closed and the workingmen be again thrown out of employment. The Democratic party is pledged to free trade, and it declared at St. Louis that the tariff laws are iniquitous. Every laboring man or mechanic who votes the Democratic ticket, votes to close up our manufactories and make times harder than they are.

EVERY violation of truth is not only a stab at the heart of human society, but is also a sort of suicide in the liar. The *Post*, however, reiterates its falsehood that Secretary CHANDLER has cancelled the engagements of Mr. SCHURZ, notwithstanding that both of these gentlemen have published an emphatic contradiction of the story, and that the National Republican Committee expect to make use of Mr. SCHURZ's services every day until the campaign closes in Ohio and Indiana.

THE increased attendance at the Centennial, during the past ten days, has been most marked, and of course gratifying to the country generally as well as to Philadelphia. On Wednesday nearly seventy-five thousand persons paid their way into the grounds. The cooler weather, doubtless, has had its effect in augmenting the numbers in attendance, but the main cause, perhaps, is the reduction in the rates of fare. The excursions from this city may be taken as an evidence of this fact. The lower the fare—within a proper limit, of course—the greater will be the aggregate gains to the railroad companies.

THERE are strong "indications," as Old Probabilities would say, that our genial friend, Mr. HOPKINS, is overdoing the matter in running the Democratic candidate for Congress and at the same time affecting to ignore the cardinal doctrines of his party on the vital issues of this campaign. Not a day passes that we do not hear of intelligent Democrats, who are determined no longer to support this "veiled prophet" of their faith. They prefer, as all honorable men should, an honest and outspoken opponent to a cowardly champion of their own, who hides his true features from the public gaze and keeps his vizor down. After all, the homely adage that "honesty is the best policy," is as true in politics as it is in the domain of morals.

GREAT complaints are reaching the Patent Office concerning the delay in the transaction of business in that important department of the Government, which has been badly crippled by the sweeping reduction effected in the clerical force by the "economic" Democratic House. The inventors of the country, who are a very numerous and influential class, find their interests much embarrassed by the delay, but the office is powerless to remedy it. It has been more than self-sacrificing for several years past, and there was absolutely no necessity for the reduction of the force. It is stated, indeed, that it has decreased the revenues of the office in just the ratio in which it retards the examination of applications and the issue of patents.

IT IS a long time since the mails have been delayed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, as was the case yesterday. The cause of the delay was the wrecking of a coal train at Thompsontown, Juniata county, by coming unexpectedly upon a land slide. The almost total exemption of this road from serious accidents of any kind, notwithstanding its immense traffic in passengers and freights, is conclusive proof of its most admirable management. Trains follow one another in rapid succession, at a high rate of speed, and so perfect is the system of running, by the aid of the telegraphic block signals, automatic air brakes, steel rails, and other appliances, that the public have come to anticipate their arrival and departure with the regularity of clock work. The change in this respect, during the past decade, has been remarkable; and it is just to say that all the railroads centering here have partaken of the improvement about equally. The safety and facility with which passengers and freights are now carried from one end of the continent to the other, are not least among the wonders of this centennial era.

THE National Convention of "Boys in Blue," to be held at Indianapolis on the 20th instant, will be a stern protest against the party that used to boast it had "never voted a dollar or a man to carry on the unholy war" for the Union. The gathering of veterans on that occasion promises to be immense. The programme of exercises includes speaking by the best veteran orators in the country, and a monster torchlight procession on the night of the 21st. It is expected that all the prominent Union generals of the late war will be present. Four years ago a similar mass meeting of old soldiers and sailors was held in this city. It was probably the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed in this or any other land. The impetus then given to the Union cause was felt throughout the entire North, and we cannot doubt that the forthcoming Indianapolis demonstration from those who fought to preserve the nation's life will have an equally grand effect. Certainly such a demonstration was never more needed than at present. "The great State of Allegheny," as President LINCOLN was wont to call our noble county, should be well represented on such an important and patriotic occasion.

THE capture and proposed delivery of TWEED to the Government of the United States by the Spanish authorities, is said to be in return for the courtesy of the United States in returning ten years ago a Spanish slavetrader named ARGUELLEZ, who sold his cargo of slaves in the interior of Cuba, having landed them at an obscure port and fled with the proceeds to this country. Our Government handed him over to the Spanish authorities even in the absence of all extradition requirements, it being represented that unless ARGUELLEZ was returned, the negroes could not be identified, and must remain in captivity. Moved by this consideration in part, and in part by the enormity of the crime, President LINCOLN, in the absence of an extradition treaty, resolved to act on his own responsibility. On the night of the 11th of May, 1864, ARGUELLEZ was seized by the United States Marshal at New York, taken on board a Spanish man-of-war and there surrendered. Thence he was taken to Cuba, tried, sentenced and executed. Of course the Democrats were greatly outraged by this proceeding, declaring it to be a violation of the rights of asylum and utterly without the warrant of law. Secretary SEWARD, however, in a letter which ranks among the best of his State papers, defended the surrender of ARGUELLEZ as in accordance with the Constitution and treaties of the United States. Later, a Democratic grand jury at New York indicted the United States Marshal for kidnaping. It may also be of interest to recall the fact that among the loudest of the Democrats in denouncing the surrender of ARGUELLEZ was SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and that among the resolutions of the Chicago Convention of 1864 is one by him referring to the affair in terms of heated indignation.

AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

A correspondent writes as follows:

In Thursday's issue of the COMMERCIAL I find this paragraph: "There are at present embodied in bills actually introduced in Congress, printed and referred to committees, exclusive of special private bills for the relief of individuals, claims running up into the billions. Here are three:

House bill No. 3,145 to refund direct tax paid by Southern States.....	$ 2,492,110
House bill No. 232 to refund cotton tax.....	68,072,338
House bill No. 2,364, to pay for property used or occupied in the South during the war.....	2,460,000,000
Total.....	$2,470,564,448

I am incredulous as to the above, please give the details of these bills.

We think we can remove the slightest vestige of doubt from the mind of our correspondent, concerning this whole matter.

House bill No. 3,145, for refunding to the Southern States certain direct taxes, amounting to $2,492,110. This claim arises under a law passed August 6, 1831, under which a direct tax was levied by the United States of $20,000,000, and apportioned to all the States according to population. The amount [illegible] at fell to the Northern States was [illegible] than $15,000,000, and was paid in [illegible]. The balance was apportioned [illegible] States, and was $5,153,886. [illegible] he rebel States have only paid [illegible],110, and are to-day in debt to the Government for the balance, $2,661,776. Its collection has not been pressed by reason of the indulgence of the United States. The money was levied in the early history of the war, before the greenback system was discovered by Secretary CHASE, for the purpose of meeting the increasing expenses of the war, caused by the rebellion of these very States. This bill now proposes to refund to these rebel States the amount which they did pay. If this is done, it will put a tax upon the loyal States that have already paid their quota, and will call for the sum of $2,492,110.

House bill No. 232, for refunding the tax paid on raw cotton, levied from 1863 to 1868, under the revenue laws. The tax levied and paid to the United States under these laws upon cotton was $68,072,338 This is the amount asked to be refunded by the United States. The bill was introduced by a Democrat from Georgia, and it provides that the amount named be paid in thirty-year five per cent. gold-bearing bonds. The interest on these bonds will alone be $102,108,570, and this, with the principal itself, will be $170,180,908 as the amount to be paid under this bill, if it be comes a law, instead of $68,072,338, as stated by us in Thursday's issue of this paper.

House bill No. 2,364, directing the allowance of compensation for the use and occupation of property by the United States during the war, and House bill No. 553, to pay for stores and supplies taken or furnished for the army of the United States, including the use and loss of vessels and boats. Neither of these bills discriminates against disloyalty. The claim of any citizen, without regard to his conduct during the rebellion, is included in the provisions of these bills. Loyalty and disloyalty stand on the same footing. It is, of course impossible to estimate even approximately the amount of money that would be necessary to pay the claims which would arise under the bill. It would cover every dollar's worth of property taken, used or destroyed during the war, damages for every alleged trespass by man or beast, the estimated value of every roasting ear and fence-rail; in a word, all the Southern losses in the war. The lowest estimate, however, which we have seen placed upon the amount is $2,400,000,000; and in some well-informed quarters it is put as high as $3,000,000,000. There is no doubt, however, that the claims presented under these bills alone would exceed the present national debt. But these bills, it should be borne in mind, represent but a small part of the Southern claims presented in the House during the late session of Congress, and which would unquestionably have been pressed to a vote had not a Republican Senate and a Republican President stood in the way of their final passage.

HOPKINS AND JEFF. DAVIS

The people will not soon forget the great debate over the proposition to amnesty JEFF. DAVIS, in the House of Representatives, last winter, when BLAINE made his tremendous speech in reply to HON. HILL of Georgia. The occasion of the debate was the introduction of a bill by RANDALL of this State, to amnesty JEFF. DAVIS and all other rebels, unconditionally. BLAINE objected to amnestying JEFF. DAVIS because the latter was responsible for the horrors of Andersonville, and the Republicans of the House voted solidly against the bill. The vote was taken January 19 JAMES H. HOPKINS, of the Twenty-second Congressional district of this State, deliberately misrepresented the loyal sentiment of Pennsylvania by voting for the bill. He voted in favor of ordering the main question, and then he voted directly for the bill, which, however, was defeated by the solid Republican vote.

But the Democratic House would not yield the matter so. The same bill substantially, and containing a provision that all rebels, including JEFF. DAVIS, should be amnestied on taking an oath before any *State* court, was reported from a committee, and on January 14 a vote was taken on the bill. Again JAMES H. HOPKINS voted twice in favor of the measure, once to order the main question, and once directly for the passage of the bill. Again the solid Republican vote defeated the bill, a two-thirds vote being required to pass an amnesty bill. Thus Mr. HOPKINS voted twice to amnesty JEFF. DAVIS.

But worse than this remains. On the 17th of January a motion was made to suspend the rules and pass a bill amnestying all the rebels *except* JEFF. DAVIS, on taking an oath before an United States court. JAMES H. HOPKINS voted against this motion. He was so anxious to amnesty JEFF. DAVIS that he voted against any amnesty to anybody unless the arch traitor was amnested also.

Is it a violent supposition to assume, in the light of these suggestive facts, that Mr. HOPKINS would, in case of his re-election and of the election of TILDEN, be found equally swift and servile in the service of the monstrous Southern demand for the payment of the stupendous rebel war claims now pending before the House of which he is a member?

AS THE campaign progresses, the main point at issue, so far as the leaders of the Democracy are concerned, becomes more and more apparent. Honest, well meaning Democrats are beginning to get their eyes open to the fearful risk they will run in placing the reins of government in the hands of Southern rebels and their Northern allies. The real dangers to the Republic which lurk behind a possible Democratic success in November, have been clearly perceived and fully pointed out by the Republican statesmen and politicians, and the truth is gradually finding its way into the most sluggish minds. The "reform" cry, coming from the hungry Democratic wolves of the North and the red-handed shotgun regulators of the South, is too transparent to deceive any who are not wilfully blind or stupidly ignorant. The sole object of the Democratic leaders, North and South, is to secure the power of the Government, that thrift may follow. The offices would be divided up in the North among those who had earned the greatest distinction in opposing the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and in the South the ex-rebel officers and "Confederate statesmen" would monopolize all the fat places. In addition to this, the Confederate raid upon the National Treasury would begin at the earliest possible moment, and the hundreds of millions of rebel war claims, so carefully filed away by the late Congress, would be paid. Such a scheme for plunder was never before conceived in any country, and such a prize was never before held up to the gaze of unscrupulous party leaders. Is it any wonder that the color line is drawn in the South, and that the electoral votes of the Southern States are to be cast "solid" for "TILDEN and reform?" But the scheme has already received its death wound. The majority of the people who have voted since the national conventions were held have placed their seal of disapprobation upon it, and will give it a lasting quietus in November. The Northern people are not yet in the temper to hand over the control of this Government to those who plotted so hard to destroy it, and thus throw away as worthless all the precious fruits of our great national sacrifice. Having at so great a cost achieved freedom and equal rights to every American citizen, let every true patriot vote for their maintenance and perpetuation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The sign of the times for Tilden: resign.

The fence people are getting down more on the Hayes side than they were.

We don't hear anything of the Grangers in this campaign. What's become of them?

The latest rights demanded by women are separate sleeping cars for their own exclusive use.

Hell Gate will be blown up in a few days. The Democratic party will be blown up in November.

What is the matter with the *Post*? It is as doleful and as dull as an undertaker's advertisement.

Judge Russell, of Boston, is working to introduce American cottons into Venezuela, where he is consul.

The maritime nations of Europe are gradually substituting American duck for Russian and Scotch fabrics.

The yellow fever. Montana's gold yield for this year is estimated to be a million dollars' worth more than last year.

Smokers are complaining that while everything, from coal to calico, has gone down in price, cigars are still retailed at war prices.

Dan Voorhees is down with the chills. It is easier for all Indiana to take quinine than to infect the whole nation with her Democratic fever-and-ague politics.

The free school in London which is supported by the Jews, gives religious and secular education to three thousand children annually, at an expense of $37,000.

An English civil engineer has invented a flying machine to be used in making military examinations of fortifications and lines in times of war. It is now being tested.

Practical Christianity. Every year a Georgia farmer cultivates a distinct piece of cotton, which he calls his "preacher patch" because the avails of the crop go to the support of his minister.

The salt product of Michigan for the month of August was 133,897 barrels, which is 31,674 barrels more than August last year, and more than has ever been produced in that month in Michigan.

Domestic industry has possession of the home markets now to such an overwhelming extent that the consumption of foreign imports is really but a small fraction of the general business of the country.

A Minnesota farmer, apologizing to some recent visitors for the want of variety on his table, employed the language of a neighbor, saying, "Of course, you do not expect the *indelicacies* of the season out here."

Io, of mythological fame, persecuted by the gad-fly, was in comfort compared with Tilden under the constant prodding of Republican papers by their reproduction of the charges of the Democratic press against him.

A national convention of United States pensioners will be held in Philadelphia on the twenty first instant. The object of the call which has been issued is for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about beneficial regulations in their special interests.

Caleb Cushing, who is now in this country, should write a new series of "Reminiscences of Spain," telling the story of his mission with the literary grace and skill of which he was master of forty years ago. It would be a most attractive contribution to the history of the times.

Retribution. Forty per cent. of the children born in polygamy in Utah die before they become self-supporting, and as the number of consumers still crowd on the number of producers the surplus of productions grows continually smaller, the struggle for existence is sharper, and the mortality among the feeble children is rapidly increased.

PERSONAL

Miss Thin, of Wisconsin, weighs 475 pounds. What a misnomer!

Professor Hayden is suffering with a broken rib, which he gained while climbing the Sierra Blanca, near Fort Garland, the other day.

Mrs. Sartoris will arrive at Long Branch to-day. Next week, with her father, President Grant, she will visit the Centennial Exposition.

Mrs. Ole Bull's very charming translation of "The Pilot and His Wife" is meeting quite a sale in Madison, Wisconsin. It is rumored among the friends of Mrs. Bull that the success of this venture will lead her to undertake something of a more ambitious character.

The eminent vocalist Titiens, has a brother in Sacramento, who has made a snug fortune by selling lager and sausages for the past twenty years in the capital of the Golden State, and who has now retired from business to devote his time and money to educate his daughter for the operatic stage.

Bishop Whipple illustrates the cost of the Indian war rather strikingly. He recently remarked to the correspondent of the Omaha *Herald* that if ten soldiers were placed in a line with an Indian at one end, and the American people could be brought to understand that in order to secure the scalp of that one Indian it would require the sacrifice of ten soldiers and the expenditure of $5,000,000 in money, they might be led to inquire whether the scalp was really worth the outlay.

Harriet Dalziel (Dickie Lingard) has been gossipped about, and writes to the San Francisco *Alta California* to show that she is happy. She says that her husband did not deceive her before marriage with representations that he had great wealth and estates in England, and that she is not estranged from her sister, as charged. Further, there has been no financial trouble between her husband and Mr. Lingard, and the contented woman concludes with: "Mr. Editor, let me again say to all who care to know anything of me, that I am as happy as ever wife could be."

A Workingman's Views on the Political Situation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As a workingman, I present my views upon the political situation and shall attempt to discuss the principles involved in this great question candidly and dispassionately. Hoping the workingman will be on the alert and carefully consider the claims of the party whose sole reliance in the attainment of power is the alluring deceitful cry of reform, I shall proceed to review a little of the past history of those two political parties, and see which is entitled to the claims and gratitude of a free people. How the Democrats railed and denounced the extravagance of President Adams' administration, in the last year of which the Government expenditures were but thirteen million dollars, remains a well recorded fact, while under his Democratic successor the expenditures exceeded those of President Adams to the tune of forty-three millions of dollars. And yet again we find that under the honest Democracy of Philadelphia on every one thousand dollars disbursed attained the extraordinary high figure of $21 15 under Van Buren, while under the present Administration the losses on on every one thousand dollars disbursed have been reduced to twenty-six cents. Figures will not lie, and they prove conclusively that the Republican party is true to the interest of the people, and more honest and economical than the Democratic self styled reformers. The Democratic party when in power has been extravagant, if not corrupt-sive. It certainly has not advanced anything new in the science of government, or increased the rights and priviledges of the people which is the most sluggish form of government they have the right to expect. It will not learn nor rectify its errors, therefore it cannot reform. As a party they are splendid imitators. They reminded me much of that famous bird the parrot, with this difference: the parrot can generally utter something original, the Democratic party never anything; hence the reason of the similitude of the two platforms. The Democratic party copied the main issues embodied in the Republican platform, but clothed them in different language—copied all with the exception of the word "denounce," and that most infamous of all pernicious doctrines free trade, which means slavery to every workingman. With tariff abolished, and our Government permitting unrestricted foreign competition, the ruin of our national prosperity would be but a question of time. Increased taxation to defray the expenses of the Government, created by the abolition of our immense revenue would certainly be the result. The depreciation of wages to an extreme pauper figure corresponding with that of Europe, would soon follow, impoverishing and degrading a nation of enlightened citizens to satisfy the greedy appetite of Democratic capitalism. At a recent meeting of a railway corporation in England, the Chairman stated that the diminution of wages paid in Great Britain was already ten million dollars weekly, and expressed a hope that after another year of such discipline in the way of reducing the inflation of wages, England would be enabled to compete and outbid all other competitors in the world in the cheapness of her prices. When England produces cheaper than the rest of the world she will be enabled to offer her commodities cheaper, and at such a low figure that it will be impossible for this country to compete, unless we suffer a similar reduction in the price of labor. Every workingman knows and can testify to the fact that wages are already too low; yet the Democratic party has in contemplation a still further reduction, when it designs to abolish the tariff system, and institute in its stead the free trade fallacy, by which foreign capitalists will exercise the power of controlling the price of American labor. We hope every workingman will sternly protest in November against this national pauperization act, for as such we regard it; and may it receive a blow that will utterly annihilate it beyond the possibility of ever again being resurrected, is the sincere wish of your correspondent. The history of the Republican party losses nothing by comparison, but is immensely superior to the Democracy in every respect. It saved the nation in time of war, and is rapidly liquidating an immense national debt incurred by Democratic maladministration. It has instituted a system of finance far superior to the old State bank system, and is friendly to the cause of labor by increasing the value of the laborer's production by a protective tariff. Let workingmen remember this and not throw away their votes upon a sham reformer who has been identified with rings and cliques for a lifetime, and now only sets up the shout of reform in the vain hope of satisfying his greed for power. S. K.

FROM BROWNSVILLE.

Business and Politics—Steamboating, Railroading, etc., etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, September 11, 1876.

Your paper has a large circulation in our town, and perhaps it would not be out of place to let the outside world know how we live. Our town is older than Pittsburgh, and the time was when people leaving here and taking up their residence in Pittsburgh were thought to be leaving civilization. Now we presume the thing is somewhat changed; but there are some well meaning people living here yet.

Business here is rather stagnated. The coal works are idle, which is the principal support of the town.

The railroad, which has been at a standstill for some time, is about to show signs of life again. The contract of grading has been let to Mr. Campbell, of Altoona.

The glass house of M. G. W. Wells is in operation again, making better glass than ever—something we thought impossible.

The rolling mill of Jacobs & Jackson is working day and night. They make all kinds of bar, pipe iron and light T rails.

Cunningham & Co. are making extensive improvements at their coal works, and will be ready to resume operations in a few days. A new coal works is being opened by Messrs. Leonard & Co. and soon will be ready to ship coal.

Politics are quiet here. There does not appear to be much enthusiasm. We hear of several leading Democrats who will quietly vote for Governor Hayes. Mr. Tilden and his free trade planks are apparently too much crow for them to swallow. There is too much coal in these hills—too much at stake—to turn the Government over to the enemies of our country, who work in the interest of the foreign manufactures, which is, and has been the life fixed policy of the leaders of the Democratic party. They have no sympathy with the mechanic and workingmen of our country. They can not resist the tempting British gold. We are glad to know that no man holding such views can ever again be elected President of our country. There has not been a political meeting held here by either party, and people are beginning to wonder if we have talent enough in town to make a political speech.

The steamboats make daily trips as usual. Navigation is somewhat interrupted by the closing of No. 4 Lock, which has been undergoing repairs for some time, necessitating the transfer of passengers and freights over the dam. Our place seems very lonely without an afternoon boat, which will be the case until the lock is opened again. Persons wishing a pleasant trip at this time of the year should take the packet from Pittsburgh to Geneva. There is no scenery in the United States more beautiful than the Monongahela from Pittsburgh to the headwaters, and we wonder why it has been so long overlooked by tourists. We would say to parties wishing to make the trip, to be sure to take passage on the new steamer John Snowdon, commanded by that experienced steamboatman Captain Donaldson. You may be sure of a pleasant trip.

Many supposed when the railroad was completed to Monongahela City, the occupation of the boats would be gone. But such has proven not to be the case. We understand that the receipts are larger than before the road was built. The management of the boats has been very liberal to the traveling and business public. We are sorry we can not say as much for the railroad, which has been the reverse. Consequently the steamboat line has the good will of the people, which the railroad cannot get, nor need not expect.

DORMANT.

Lake Superior Iron Shipments.

The following table from the Marquette *Mining Journal* shows the total shipments of iron ore from the district this season, up to and including Wednesday, September 6th, together with the shipments for a corresponding period last year:

From	1875.	1876.
Marquette	33,723	321,091
Escanaba	109,245	249,610
L'Anse	49,796	57,819
Total	555,762	628,942

Showing an increase of 68,180 gross tons.

One of the principal attractions in the Woman's Centennial Pavilion which holds a throng steadily about it, is a piece of statuary, so called, executed in Buffalo. It is the work of Mrs. Caroline Brooks, an Arkansas artist in that material, and is called "the Dreaming Iolanthe." What this country needs is a better article of butter for everyday consumption, not the conversion of it into statuary.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York.

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

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48 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

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Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

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DYSPEPSIA is the costly price we pay for luxuries. All civilized nations suffer from it, more or less, but none so much as the people of the United States. It is here, in the new world, that the disease has become domesticated, and we, as a people, have threatened to monopolize its miseries. Let us check its further progress, by the use of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TTh&S

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for circular

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

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COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES

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EXTRA COMMERCIAL,

CONTAINING

SENATOR MORTON'S GREAT SPEECH,

Delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., Friday, August 11th, 1876, and much other interesting matter for the Campaign.

Committees are requested to order promptly.

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DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

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and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN

CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,

FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.

Position Grounds, Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Ex-

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CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made to order.

SILVERWARE.

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MWS

JOHN WISEMAN.....GEO. L. McGILL.

WISEMAN & McGILL,

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165, 167 and 169

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At 12½c, (worth 20c),
MALMAISON PLAIDS.
At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c,
STRIPED ALPACAS.
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KILMARNOCK PLAIDS.
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At 28 and 31c, all the latest shades English
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SILK-WARP PLAIDS.
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At 15, 20, 25, 31 and 37½c, extra bargains in
BLACK ALPACAS.
At 40c to $3, a full line of
BLACK CASHMERES,
And Daily Opening.
At old prices, Black and Colored
DRESS SILKS.
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PLAIN COLORED FLANNELS.
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BARRED FLANNELS.
At 20, 25 and 30c, all-wool
BARRED FLANNELS.
At 37½ and 40c, best brands BARRED FLANNELS

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James Caldwell & Co.

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All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,

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A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

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PLAIN TALK

COAL AND IRON MASTERS TAKE NOTICE. The oldest Coked coal now have in the Union, who first brought coking on the ground to perfection on the Monongahela River, upwards of sixty years in business, and who never failed to give satisfaction to all who favored us with their services, is now prepared to test any vein of coal in the Union, and to bring it to perfection and dispatch the sulphur from it so thoroughly that the coke will not injure the quality of any metal. The process was first used by him forty years ago in the Pittsburgh coal, but this must be done in the open atmosphere. Those who have employed him say "this is the most complete coke we have ever used," and "as a Coker Mr. NOKES has no superior," and "for one month or a longer period to any person desiring his services. Address EVAN NOKES,

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165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Opened to-day, a

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 15, 1876.

While the money market continues dull and easy at the old rates of 7@9 per cent. for prime commercial paper, with loans on first-class collaterals down to 6 per cent., there are some indications of improvement in general business that warrant the hope of more satisfactory times in the future. We have heretofore alluded to the reviving condition of purely mercantile branches and the exceptional prosperity of the petroleum business. It is hardly necessary now to dwell on the indications everywhere apparent that a steady revival of business is in progress and the growing conviction that we have at last touched bottom and that a reason of at least comparative prosperity is at hand. Merchants who, even as late as a few weeks ago, were inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation, have altered their tone and now look with confidence to the future. The improvement is of course more marked in some departments of trade than others, but the signs are encouraging that it will spread and make its presence felt in all branches of trade and commerce. The fact that reasons exist for a more sanguine view of our principal manufacturing industry than has heretofore been expressed is worthy of some attention. The improvement in the demand for iron has been marked with the past two weeks, and rolling mills, nail factories and steel mills are actively employed. It is true that prices are not remunerative at present, that being an undoubtedly dark side on the subject; but we may hope that the increase in business, besides affording employment to the laboring classes and activity to the interests depending on the iron trade, will hasten the period when the manufacture of iron itself will be placed on a remunerative basis. An indication of the increased activity in this interest is found in another column, where sales of raw material are reported to the amount of 3,005 tons of metal and 3,025 tons of ore.

That financial circles have as yet made but a feeble response to the indications of revival here and elsewhere, need excite little surprise. The past has been a period of liquidation and retrenchment [illegible] at present an acce[illegible]

[illegible]mainly strong reasons for expecting an improvement which [illegible] itself felt within the coming thirty days. Whether it will be sufficient to [illegible] the resources of lenders is more doubtful, as the shrinkage of prices and the accumulation of capital both make the relative supply of funds for commercial purposes much larger than in 1873.

—The sale of the Missouri Pacific Railroad last week on investigation appears to have been made at a heavy sacrifice. The sale was made to Mr. Andrew Pierce, who represents St. Louis interests, for $3,000,000. The whole bonded debt of the road is stated at $15 000,000. The entire length of line of road, including branch and leased lines, is 428¾ miles, and is represented by a capital stock of nearly $7,000,000, making a total of debt and capital of some $22,000,000. This property was sold on its second mortgage, which is for $5,000,000, and is preceded by a first mortgage of $7,000,000. If we are right in this conjecture then the purchasers under the second mortgage acquire title to the whole property, costing $22,000,000, for ten millions of dollars, twelve millions advanced by owners and creditors being cut off by the sale. We have heard reports in connection with the sale of the Missouri Pacific road that imply management and finesse to the prejudice of after creditors and stockholders. As history repeats itself, a similar case, it is surmised, may be in contemplation by parties connected with an embarrassed company in this State. Second mortgages, when of large amount and in the hands of a few men, may be used without much difficulty to cut off stockholders. It is but necessary to default in the payment of interest on the bonds to bring the road under the hammer.

—Perhaps no feature of the business situation in this country at present is more encouraging, as an evidence of a healthy state of affairs, than the satisfactory showing of the exports and imports. The New York *Times* notices this subject in its financial columns as follows:

The foreign commerce of the port affords an evidence of the healthy condition of trade. The custom house figures just made up for the month of August show that our exports, exclusive of specie, for the first eight months of the calendar year foot up $20,414,[illegible] against $[illegible],218,386 for the corresponding period of last year; while our exports of specie for the same time this year were only $8,301,217, against $[illegible],[illegible]1 last year. Thus we have gained largely in our exports of domestic produce, and liquidated our fore gn indebtedness by the shipment of a much smaller amount of specie than usual. With this encouraging state of our export trade we have a falling off in the imports of foreign goods at this port for the same period, when, in spite of specie payments, we had this year, against $[illegible],[illegible]0 for the corresponding portion of last year. The influence of all these favorable facts is gradual y permeating financial circles, where there is a growing confidence in the future values.

—The following table shows the prices for gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 70 Wall street:

September 15, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110	110	110	110	110	110
6-20's, 1881, c. & reg	118½	118½	....	....	118½	....
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118½	....	....	118½	....
5-20's, 1867, regis ered	116½	116½	....	....	116½	....
5-20's, 1867, c. & reg	116½	116½	....	....	116½	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	118½	118½	....	....	118½	....
5-20's, 1868	118½	118½	....	....	118½	....
10-40's, registered	118½	118½	....	....	118½	....
10-40's, coupons	118½	118½	....	....	118½	....
Currency 6's	125½	125½	....	....	125½	....
New 5 per cents	115½	115½	....	....	115½	....
Central Ohio, 1st	71½	71½	....	....	71½	71½
Quicksilver	22¾	22¾	....	....	22¾	....
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	....	....	29¾	....
Panama	128	128	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	108	108	....	....	108	....
Wells-Fargo Express	82	82	....	....	82	....
American Express	59¾	....	....	....	....	....
United States	62	....	....	....	62	....
New York Central	103¾	....	....	....	103¾	....
Erie	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Michigan Central	41	40½	....	....	39¾	39¾
Michigan Southern	35¾	....	35¾	35¾	35¾	....
Illinois Central	106½	106½	106	106½	106½	106½
Cleveland & Pitts'g	91	91	....	....	91	....
Chicago & Northwest	37	....	....	....	37	....
Do. preferred	66½	....	....	....	66½	....
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Paul	22¾	22¾	....	....	22¾	22¾
Do. preferred	67¾	66¾	67	66¾	66¾	66¾
Wabash, common	3¼	3¼	3¼	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	101	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Terre Haute	2	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	136½	137	....	....	138	....
Central of N. J	114	114	113½	....	113½	....
Atlantic & Pac., pref	24	....	....	....	24	....
Mariposa	18¾	....	....	....	18¾	....
C. C. & I. C	20	....	....	....	20	....
Missouri Pacific	33	....	....	....	33	....
Indianapolis, Cin. & St. L	3	....	....	....	3	....
South Carolinas, July	16½	....	....	....	16½	....
Missouri 6's	102¾	....	....	....	102¾	....

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	49	....
Reading	44	44½	....
United Cos. of N. J	138½	139½	....
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	9¾	....	....
Lehigh Valley	51¾	51¾	....
Central Transportation	42½	....	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P. C. & St. L., m. b	81¼	....	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Money closed easy at 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@7 per cent. Customs receipts $[illegible],000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $42,000. Clearings $23,000,000. Sterling weak at 482¼@483.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110¼ and closed at 110. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made flat and at 1 per cent, for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm and in good demand. State securities quiet. At the Stock Exchange there was a perfect flood of rumors about New Jersey Central, none of which, however, could be verified, but the result was a break of 5 per cent. in the stock and a decline in shares of the other coal roads. New Jersey Central declined to 21. Delaware and Hudson Canal to 76. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 76½. In the general market the decline of from ½ to 1 per cent. was the latter Michigan Central. Pacific Mail and Erie were strong. There was an improved tone to speculation in late dealings and prices advanced from ¼ to 4 per cent. from the lowest point of the morning. The chief activity was in coal shares, the Western roads and Western Union Telegraph. New Jersey Central advanced 1@2, Delaware and Hudson Canal 1@1½, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 77¼, Delaware and Hudson Canal to 77 regular and 74 under the rule, Morris and Essex to 90, Lake Shore to 35¾, Michigan Central to 89¾, Western Union to 71¾, St. Paul common to 22¾, preferred to 68¼, Ohio and Mississippi to 11¾, Wabash to 3¾ and Pacific Mail to 29¾. New York Central was an exception to the general market and declined to 104¾, closing at 104¾ to 105¼. Erie closed at 10¾ after selling at 10¾@10¾. North western shares were strong at 106@106¾. Paul shares at a light decline and closed steady and St. the latter was irregular but at the close Western Union was firm in the main firm. Shore active and well sustained, so Lake The decline in New York Central was caused by a report that Commodore Vanderbilt was about to sell. Transactions 182,000 shares, of which 6,600 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Erie, 8,000 St. Paul, 11,500 Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Michigan Central, 26,000 New Jersey Central, 19,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal, 16,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Rock Island	105¾
Quicksilver	22¾	Toledo & Wabash	3¼
Do. preferred	68	Do. preferred	6¾
Pacific Mail	29¾	St. Paul	22¾
Adams Express	108	Do. preferred	67¾
Wells-Fargo Express	82	Ft. Wayne	101
American Express	59¾	Terre Haute	2
United States	62	Do. preferred	8
New York Central	104¾	Harlem	138
Erie	10¾	Central of N. J	113½
Michigan Central	41	Atlantic & Pac., pref	24
Michigan Southern	35¾	Mariposa	18¾
Illinois Central	106½	C. C. & I. C	20
Chicago & Northwest	37	Missouri Pacific	33
Do. preferred	66½	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Fort Wayne	101	Indianapolis & St. Louis	3

(By Associated Press.)

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Do. preferred	66½	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Fort Wayne	101	Indianapolis & St. Louis	3
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾	Do. preferred	16
Terre Haute	2	Indiana Central	3¾
Do. preferred	8	Manhattan	49
Harlem	136½	Manhattan & St. Louis	12
Central of N. J	113½	Mariposa preferred	28
Atlantic & Pac., pref	24	Mariposa common	18¾
Mariposa	18¾	Mariposa preferred	28
C. C. & I. C	20	Mariposa common	18¾
Missouri Pacific	33	Mariposa preferred	28
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾	Mariposa common	18¾
Do. preferred	16	Mariposa preferred	28
Indiana Central	3¾	Mariposa common	18¾
Manhattan	49	Mariposa preferred	28
Manhattan & St. Louis	12	Mariposa common	18¾
Mariposa preferred	28	Mariposa preferred	28
Mariposa common	18¾	Mariposa preferred	28
Mariposa preferred	28	Mariposa common	18¾

INGERSOLL'S NIGHT.

An Immense Audience and a Grand Speech.

Scathing Review of the Democratic Party.

Eloquent Appeal to Patriotic Hearts.

Speeches by Hon. T. J. Bigham and Major A. M. Brown---Unbounded Enthusiasm.

The name and fame of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, as a campaign orator, ever since his memorable speech nominating Hon. James G. Blaine at the Cincinnati Convention, have become so popular that the bare announcement he would speak on the 16th inst., in this city, evoked a wide-spread anxiety to hear him. But when the fact became known late yesterday afternoon that he was a passenger on the Limited Mail from Philadelphia, that anxiety was intensified into a foreboding that he might be detained by the accident on the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Central. About six o'clock, however, when it was definitely ascertained that the Mail was only one hour and thirty-five minutes behind time, the feeling of relief became general. Long before the hour for assembling, throngs of citizens wended their way to City Hall, the place set apart by the Republican County Executive Committee for the mass meeting to be held and, by half-past seven o'clock throughout that vast hall, capable of comfortably containing 5,000 persons, standing room was at a discount. Every available space had been utilized to the best advantage. On the large platform at the north end of the hall seats had been reserved for ladies and their escorts. At the east and a handsomely raised dais, decorated with flags, streamers and mottoes, had been constructed, and to the south side space had been reserved for representatives of the press. In the gallery was stationed the Eighteenth Regiment Band, which, until the opening of the exercises, discoursed appropriate music.

The vast audience, numbering at the very very lowest estimate five thousand persons, was a most intelligent one, and, though largely composed of Democrats, gave frequent vent by enthusiastic applause to their appreciation of the excellent points made by the Demosthenes of the evening, Colonel Ingersoll. The scene as the latter took the stand was impressive, but when the first sound of his massive voice reached, with apparently little exertion, the remotest corner of the room, it was evident that a born orator stood before the audience. There was no confusion during his address, no shuffling of feet at times when the man was making one of his brilliant periods, a pin could be heard to drop, and then the entire audience as a single person would shout their appreciation in one tremendous cheer. The meeting reminded one of those grand outpourings of the war times when the heart of the nation was aroused. Speaker and audience were in thorough rapport; and, when the almost two hours which his speech occupied had expired, the assemblage were loth to leave the hall, and loudly called for more.

ORGANIZATION.

General A. L. Pearson called the vast assemblage to order, and read the following list of officers, who were chosen by acclamation:

President—Hon. Thos. M. Bayne.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Little, Dr. T. W. Shaw, Lemuel Googins, J. H. Reidont, J. Mc. D. Crosman, Professor S. A. Fowler, Gen. Bowers, McClure, John R. McCune, John H. Shoenberger, Wm. Weeh, Wm. Robinson, Colonel A. Allen, Fred. Beilstein, Geo. Shiras, Jr., General Jas. S. Negley, Thos. MacConnell, Sr., Geo. J. Luckey, Geo. Thorne, Geo. Trautman, John Dean, Benj. Pulpress.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

Loud calls were made for Hon. T. J. Bigham, who ascended the platform and was received with cheers. He said that he regretted, as did the vast audience, that the eloquent speaker of the evening had been detained. Major Brown was to have presided, but as he was not here he would say a few words at the request of the members of the committee, and in response to the call of the audience.

He stated that he came to hear, not to talk. He was sorry that he had to say a word, but the would fill up a little time. We were on the eve of another Presidential election. Pennsylvania this year, would be deprived of the chance of speaking in advance. Had she that opportunity, she would undoubtedly register a majority of 30,000. (Applause.) In Ohio and Indiana there was also election in October, and he felt satisfied that these States would declare emphatically for Hayes and Wheeler. (Applause.) The time had become for the people of Pennsylvania tamely to hand over to the late rebels and their Northern allies this flag (seizing one from the platform, and waving it aloft amid loud applause) which they trampled upon and fought for four years to disgrace. (Applause.) The people had been entered upon a discussion of the "bloody shirt" argument, and contended that whatever blood might be found on that symbolic garment, was not attributable to the Republican party. He then proceeded to review the history of the Democratic party, from the administration of James Buchanan down to the present time. He paid his respects to the old bachelor candidate as well as the old bachelor President, and characterized Tilden as a man who had never loved a woman; or, if he had, he had never been able to find one who had not the good sense to say "No." (Applause.)

The speaker continued at some length, and concluded by introducing Major A. M. Brown, who had just arrived.

HOLD THE FORT.

Major Brown, on advancing to the front, was hailed with loud applause. He announced the presence of the Thomas H. Hunter Glee Club, of the Eleventh ward, and stated that they would sing a song. The Club then sang "Hold the Fort," with fine and able effect, and was most vociferously applauded.

SPEECH OF MAJOR A. M. BROWN.

Major A. M. Brown, after repeated calls, was introduced to the audience. He regretted the circumstance that detained the eloquent orator of the night, but would endeavor to fill up a portion of the time. He was ever ready to reply to such calls, as in the good old days, when the State of Alleghany gave a strong majority, as she certainly will do after the forthcoming November election. He would ask no higher epitaph, if he should die to-night, than there had been a man who was known to work for the good of the Republican party." (Great applause.)

Tweed has been captured, and will be brought home in time for the election, but he could be of no use to Sammy Tilden, as he has been, when the twain worked together in the corruption of New York politics.

What can be expected from the Democratic party? They have never achieved anything. When the war went on, and the gallant soldiers of the Republic were standing shoulder to shoulder, the Democrats of the North skulked in the rear or skedaddled to Canada.

Major Brown have sketched the history of the Democratic party at some length. They remembered Jackson. They were still voting for Jackson, in the country of Berks, and in the times of Buchanan, the party stunk so that it was found almost impossible to resurrect it—like a dead dog. [A voice in the audience—"It was not so in 1861."]

The speaker continuing—It was so in the days of Buchanan, the gallant soldiers party stepped to the front and, after four long years of bitter warfare against the rebels of the South, and their cowardly allies of the North, whipped them; and they will whip them again on the 7th Tuesday of November.

Major Brown continued to fire hot shot and shell, in his own unique style, into the ranks of the Democratic party, showing conclusively they by the remotest [laughter] yea the remotest possibility again got control of the Government the country would drift back again into slavery and all its kindred ills. He asked what was the use of electing a Republican President unless they elected a Republican Congress. He then cited the treasonable doings of the last House of Represent. atives, how they kicked out over fifty Union soldiers, crippled and maimed for life by the bullets of the rebels; kicked them out like old horses to die, and put in their places, not Democratic copperheads of the North, but no less than forty-three Southern assassins!

The Speaker next paid a high compliment to the benevolence of the Republican party in pardoning those southern rebels.

In relation to the matter of Reform, the Speaker showed by numerous instances that the Republican party had reformed itself—that it had kicked out the thieves from office and had done what the Democratic party would if they dared and dare not if they would do—and that was, put the rogues within their own ranks into the penitentiary.

Major Brown further touched on the career of Andrew Johnson—how he managed to sneak into the Republican ranks, but how when he endeavored to turn the Government into the hands of the rebel hosts, the great party spurned him. [Applause.]

At this point, the speaker was interrupted by a buzz and a stir, and the whispered inquiry of voices, "He's here," "where is he?" "over at the door," and then arose a rousing hurrah, such as shook the hall,

GREETING COLONEL INGERSOLL,

who about this time was escorted to the platform by the Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

On his appearance, he was greeted by three more rousing cheers. Several voices in the audience cried "raise the windows," and Colonel Ingersoll coming forward insisted, before speaking, that the top windows be lowered, so that a little of the free air of this free country could be let in.

After the confusion had subsided and the "free air" was let in, Colonel Ingersoll was introduced in a very handsome manner by Hon. T. J. Bigham, President of the meeting.

The speaker advanced to the front of the platform, bowed and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF COLONEL INGERSOLL.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is not my fault that you have been kept waiting; it was the fault of the railroad or some Democrat on the track. [Laughter.] There are two parties in the United States asking for your votes. Every one of you ought to be able to make a conscientious choice. Every man who has enjoyed liberty ought to make such choice. This, my friends, is a free government, and the only free government on this earth. It has been made free by the Republican party, the only party willing to give every man the fruit of his labor. It is the only party that says, think for yourselves. The platform of this party is broad enough for any man—as broad as humanity itself. Any one who has as much sense as a post or as the editor of a *Post* [Laughter] ought to have some opinion of his own and thinking. I despise the man who does not own himself, or who has given a mortgage on his soul.

The Republican party says, soar as the eagle and not sit as an owl on a dead tree. [Laughter.] It says, be free, own yourself, do your own thinking. It asks your support, and how? Does it come sneaking like a detective of the devil, or open, with its glorious history written upon its brow? How with the other party? The Democrats say, Oh! let by-gones be by-gones; we were in favor of secession, but don't mention it! We were in favor of slavery, but if you are a gentleman you will not hint anything about it! You will not employ any engineer who has always blown up boilers in his charge. He may say let by-gones be by-gones. But what you will say. A man who never paid a debt in his life will not borrow from you on the plea that by-gones should be by-gones!

Allow me to say here that character—good character, rests upon a record and not upon a prospectus. [Applause.] A man has a good character by what he has really done, or a bad character by what he has really accomplished, and not by what he promises to do. I propose to tell you this evening, my friends, a little of the history of the Republican Party, a little of the history of the Democratic party, and first the Republican Party.

BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

When that party was born the bay of the blood-hound was the music of the nation. The dome of the Capitol at Washington cast its shadow upon slave pens in which crouched and shuddered mothers from whose breasts babes had been torn by wretches who are now for honesty and reform. Then it was a negro hunted a farm and watered it with the sweat of honest labor, and if a Democrat came along and seized upon the result of his labor, the courts of the United States did not know to whom that color belonged. [Cheers.] And when that question came to be tried in the courts, the learned judges read all the books and all the platforms of the Democratic party, and pushed their spectacles back on their noble and expansive foreheads, and came to the conclusion that the Democrats owned that corn. [Laughter and applause]. At the time the Republican party came into existence, slavery was not satisfied with being local, but endeavored to use its infamous reprosy, as it were, for pushing it into every territory of the United States. Recollect the condition of the country at that time. Boats went down the Mississippi river loaded with wives torn from their husbands, with children torn from the breasts of their mothers, while the same men who did this are now shouting for Tilden and reform. [Great applause]. At that time we were a nation of hypocrites. We pretended to be a free government. It was a lie. We pretended to have a free Constitution. It was a lie. We pretended to have justice in our courts. It was a lie. Above all our pretenses and above all our hypocrisies rose the crime of crimes, like Chimborazo above the clouds. [Great applause]. The Republican party came into existence in 1860, when it elected Abraham Lincoln, the greatest man that was ever President of the United States. [Applause]. As soon as he was elected the South said: "We will stay in the Union." The South said: "You have no right to elect a man opposed to the existence of human slavery," and James Buchanan said "that they had a right to go out of the Union." Then arose another little man who said: "I say so too," and his name was Samuel J. Tilden. [Great applause.] He read the Constitution of the United States and several Democratic platforms, and decided that the Government had no right to do anything except to defend itself. Recollect that Buchanan was an old bachelor not only, but a Democrat. [Laughter and applause.] Recollect that, and say to yourselves: "By, suchil we never trust a man and elect him President of the United States who prefers the embraces of the Democratic party to the salvation of the country!" [Applause and laughter.] Now, in view of this fact, I want every man to swear that he never will vote for an old bachelor for President again. (Applause.) The Democrats claimed that this was not a nation, it was simply a confederacy, and that the old banner of the stars represented a confederacy commencing with Knox and ending these presents that this don't represent a great and glorious and sublime people, but it simply represents a confederacy." That was the doctrine of the Democratic party South. It was the doctrine of the Democratic party North. It is still the doctrine of the Democratic party North and South. (Applause.) The Democratic party is the South elected themselves together for the purpose of breaking up the Union. The Republican party said to them, "You try and break up this Union and we will break your necks," and they did it. [Applause.] The Republican party came into power upon the heels of the Buchanan Administration. The Treasury was as empty of coin as the Democratic party was of patriotism and honor. We had to borrow money of whom we could. We had to issue bonds and greenbacks. What for? Why, to buy shot and shell and musket and cannon to shoot enough Democrats to save the Union. [Great applause.] There was a division then forced upon the people of this country, not into Democrats and Republicans, but into patriots and traitors; and thousands and thousands went out of the Democratic Party to aid the Government to put down the rebellion. [Applause.] But every one who then went into the service of the country were known as Republicans, and those who were against the Government were known as Democrats.

OLD LINERS RELIABLE.

Some men were true to liberty merely from prejudice to their own race and color, and this country was not true to liberty from principle until slavery was abolished. [Applause.] I know there were some men who declared that this country could not exist half slave and half free. There were some old liners who were always true to their principles, and I am proud to know that you have some such men in this city. When such a man comes up for office; when such a man asks your suffrage for Congress you can trust him to the last—he is a man who acts from conviction and from conscience. [Long applause.]

When Abraham Lincoln (long continued applause) was elected President (cheers), and he was first inaugurated, what Democrat came around President. (Tremendous cheering.) Illinois knows no prouder name. (Cheers.) Then the Southern people said you have no right to elect him. We will go out of this Union, they said, and Breckinridge Democrats said: "You are right!" When James Buchanan was President (James Buchanan! I will say little about him, for he was a Pennsylvanian—he was such a charitable thing I can say about him is, "he is dead"), and his successful successor came in the South had a right to secede, a little voice in a far off corner squeaked out, "That's my opinion." That little voice came from Samuel J. Tilden. (Laughter.)

QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS.

The speaker discussed the doctrine of secession and showed that six of the rebel States since the war had dropped from their Constitutions their denial of the right to secede. He referred to Colorado, which was purchased from Mexico as a farm would be purchased, and was owned by the Government absolutely; yet they claimed that when it became a State it became a sovereignty and the General Government its agent! Think of that. Was there ever anything so ridiculous and so famous. [Applause.] There would have been no nation to-day, my friends, were it not for the Republican party. We did not go to the South, if you break up the Union, we will break you. [Applause.] You know all about how the rebellion was crushed, and how, had it not been for the North, we would have had we could not tell how many millions of slaves; we gave the negro his rights, we put the the ballot in his hands, and will only say, let the honest voters of the protect him when he was called upon to deposit that ballot.

HARD TIMES.

The Democratic leaders have raised the cry of hard times, and ask the voters of working men under the promise that if elected they will make times good. I tell you the Democratic party is responsible and their leaders are the last men to raise this cry. They seek to get into power on the very ruin they have wrought by their treasonable sympathies. We have got down to hard pan, and are just beginning to go up in spite of your Mr. Democrat. We are not going to make times good in your way—by paying 50 cents on the dollar, by paying for all the bacon we ate while whipping the rebels, and by turning over to the South the entire control of this Government if the people of Pittsburgh vote to put the workmen to the wall, and the smokestacks of yours will stand the empty monuments of your own folly. Now, while there is a momentary depression in the business of this prosperous city of yours the Democratic party come along and begs your votes for the very party one striking down the policy that made you great and prosperous and wealthy. Don't do it, my friends, for it will be your ruin.

The speaker then sketched the record of the Democratic party prior to, at the beginning of, and during the war, and showed that in their conventions they denounced the war as a failure, disparaged sentiments, and put obstacles in the way of the Government; held meetings wherein they characterized Abraham Lincoln as a usurper and a tyrant; when in Northern cities introduced small-pox and yellow fever and illiterate the Confederate prisoners confined in the North; and concluded a scathing review of their history by ridiculing their present position on the financial question.

COMPARISONS.

The Democratic party forces one in mind of a little anecdote. I was going along a desolate road one day and saw a place where a hotel had once stood, and in their place was a sign on it, all that was left of it but two tall, smoke-blackened chimneys and a charred ruin, and on the sign that read, "Entertainment for Man and Beast." Just there was a Democratic party. Everything was gone but the ruins. One of those conservatives would be called, and the other Hendericks. [Cheers and laughter.]

There stands in the city of Paris the Column of July, surmounted by an effigy of Liberty; in its right hand is seen a broken chain, and in its left is supported a banner, while from the forehead glitters a shining star—the star of progress. Such is the Republican party of the United States. [Loud cheers.]

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The party that saved this country is going to control it. The money that we borrowed to buy powder and shot with, we still owe, and we've got to pay it. That's the only financial problem before us. The word is to pay it [cheers], and if you haven't got the money, borrow it [Cheers.] I've done it, many a time. [Laughter.] The Government is not a producer—it is a perpetual pauper. The people support the Government, not the Government the people. [Applause.] The alchemists of old tried to find a way to turn baser metals into gold. They never found it. Nothing will do it but labor and thought. Their eyes grew dim in looking for that school, and that he is now a teacher in that school. I understand that when the war commenced he said he would never aid the prosecution of that outrage. I understand that they said and in 1861 and 1861 that the Southern States could snap the tie of confederation as a nation would break a treaty, and that they could repel coercion as a nation would repel invasion. I understand that during the entire war he was opposed to its prosecution, and that he was opposed to the proclamation of emancipation, and demanded that the document be taken back. Now, no man ought ever to be President who does not bear his just share of the public burdens—no man ought to be President who sympathized with the rebellion. No man ought to be President who believes this to be a confederacy, not a nation—and he never will. [Loud applause.]

THE CHARACTER OF HAYES.

On the other side there is another man, Rutherford B. Hayes. (Tremendous applause.) I want to tell you something about this man. In the first place he is an honest man, he is a patriotic man, and when this war commenced Rutherford B. Hayes said, "I would rather go into this war and be killed in the cause of it than to live through it and take no part in it." [Applause.] Compare, if you please, that with Mr. Tilden's refusal to sign a call for a Union meeting in the city of New York, headed by that honored man, who was at that time a staunch Democrat, General John A. Dix. [Applause.] Rutherford B. Hayes is, as I said, a patriotic man; he went and dispersed rebel meetings when Mr. Tilden refused to disperse these meetings. He bears now three wounds in his flesh received while helping his country in this manner. He is also a man of good character, and, as I said before, good character cannot be made in a day; good character is made up of all good things; all the combining things accomplished go into this grand thing called character, and the character of Rutherford B. Hayes rises before the people to-day like a dome of honor, of patriotism, and integrity. [Tremendous applause.] All the Democratic snakes, with their poisonous tongues thrust out, cannot find a crevice in the character of Mr. Hayes in which to deposit their malignity. Imagine a man so good that the Democratic party cannot lie about him. I must not omit to mention that Governor Hayes already carries at his belt no less than three political scalps—one from Thurman, one from Pendleton and one from ex-Governor William Allen. [Applause.] In December he'll take another, and that will be the scalp of Samuel J. Tilden. Now, friends, if there is a honest man in this country, as I have said, that hasn't got sense enough to vote the Republican ticket, then God have mercy on his soul! [Applause.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party, on the other hand, is the party of progress, intelligence and education. The Republican party is the one that believes in the equality of human lives. I believe it. I am willing to give every human being every right that I claim for myself. Every man who won't do that is a rascal. My friends, I believe the world is going to get better, too. I believe we are getting better all the time. Samuel J. Tilden says we are a nation of thieves and robbers. I don't believe it. If we were, he ought to be President. [Applause.] I believe we are getting better, and every day the Republican party is in power we will be getting better. And how? By free labor and free thought. Free labor will give us wealth Free thought will give us truth. Free labor is done everything that has been done in the United States, because the problem of free labor to do the most of it has not been side by side. I am against the Democratic party because every man who sympathizes with the Mannings murderers, because every Ku-Klux, every man who threatens the life of anyone who dissent with him, is a Democrat. [Cheers.] The Republican party is the party of common sense. Everything was gone but the ruins. One of those conservatives would be called, and the other Hendericks. [Cheers and laughter.]

The United States District Attorney yesterday released twenty barrels of whisky claimed by S. Bickel, seized while in possession of Hoffman & Co., late distillers at Butler.

WORK on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad has been resumed, and the route is expected to reach Brownsville about Christmas.

The second annual reunion of the Association of the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be held at Bellevue, Pa., on Tuesday, November 14, 1876.

CHRISTIAN MAHLMAN, of No. 202 South Canal street, Allegheny, was committed last night by Detective Miller on a charge of abusing his daughter, Mrs. Sophia Newman. He will get a hearing this morning.

A SPECIAL telegram from W. C. Smythe announces the arrival of his party in Philadelphia. This makes a Pittsburgh party of seven numerous on Chestnut street, and that the weather is delightful.

THE ties which have formed in the Monongahela river, opposite the mouth of Try street sewer and just above the Birmingham bridge, are proving serious obstructions to steamboat men, and unless removed must result in great loss to them.

THE Odd Fellows' excursion train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday left with nearly five hundred passengers, including delegations from Monongahela City, Uniontown, Connellsville and other points in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

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TILDEN belongs to the Democratic party of the City and State of New York. The Democratic party of the City of New York never had but two objects, grand and petit larceny. [Great Applause.] We have always heard out West that Tammany Hall bears the same relation to the penitentiary that a Sunday-school does to the church. [Laughter and applause.] I understand that the Democratic party of the City of New York got control of the city when it didn't owe a dollar, and that it has managed to steal until it now owes about one hundred and sixty million dollars. I understand that every contract made by the Democratic party of the City of New York was larceny in disguise. [Applause.] I understand that every election they ever had was a fraud. I understand that they stole everything they could lay their hands upon, and oh what hands. [Laughter and applause.] They grasped and clutched until they stole all that it was possible for the people to pay interest upon, and then, clapping their enormous hands to their bursting pockets, they began yelling for honesty and reform. [Laughter and applause.] I understand that Mr. Tilden was a pupil in that school, and that he is now a teacher in that school. I understand that when the war commenced he said he would never aid the prosecution of that outrage. I understand that they said and in 1861 and 1861 that the Southern States could snap the tie of confederation as a nation would break a treaty, and that they could repel coercion as a nation would repel invasion. I understand that during the entire war he was opposed to its prosecution, and that he was opposed to the proclamation of emancipation, and demanded that the document be taken back. Now, no man ought ever to be President who does not bear his just share of the public burdens—no man ought to be President who sympathized with the rebellion. No man ought to be President who believes this to be a confederacy, not a nation—and he never will. [Loud applause.]

THE CHARACTER OF HAYES.

On the other side there is another man, Rutherford B. Hayes. (Tremendous applause.) I want to tell you something about this man. In the first place he is an honest man, he is a patriotic man, and when this war commenced Rutherford B. Hayes said, "I would rather go into this war and be killed in the cause of it than to live through it and take no part in it." [Applause.] Compare, if you please, that with Mr. Tilden's refusal to sign a call for a Union meeting in the city of New York, headed by that honored man, who was at that time a staunch Democrat, General John A. Dix. [Applause.] Rutherford B. Hayes is, as I said, a patriotic man; he went and dispersed rebel meetings when Mr. Tilden refused to disperse these meetings. He bears now three wounds in his flesh received while helping his country in this manner. He is also a man of good character, and, as I said before, good character cannot be made in a day; good character is made up of all good things; all the combining things accomplished go into this grand thing called character, and the character of Rutherford B. Hayes rises before the people to-day like a dome of honor, of patriotism, and integrity. [Tremendous applause.] All the Democratic snakes, with their poisonous tongues thrust out, cannot find a crevice in the character of Mr. Hayes in which to deposit their malignity. Imagine a man so good that the Democratic party cannot lie about him. I must not omit to mention that Governor Hayes already carries at his belt no less than three political scalps—one from Thurman, one from Pendleton and one from ex-Governor William Allen. [Applause.] In December he'll take another, and that will be the scalp of Samuel J. Tilden. Now, friends, if there is a honest man in this country, as I have said, that hasn't got sense enough to vote the Republican ticket, then God have mercy on his soul! [Applause.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party, on the other hand, is the party of progress, intelligence and education. The Republican party is the one that believes in the equality of human lives. I believe it. I am willing to give every human being every right that I claim for myself. Every man who won't do that is a rascal. My friends, I believe the world is going to get better, too. I believe we are getting better all the time. Samuel J. Tilden says we are a nation of thieves and robbers. I don't believe it. If we were, he ought to be President. [Applause.] I believe we are getting better, and every day the Republican party is in power we will be getting better. And how? By free labor and free thought. Free labor will give us wealth Free thought will give us truth. Free labor is done everything that has been done in the United States, because the problem of free labor to do the most of it has not been side by side. I am against the Democratic party because every man who sympathizes with the Mannings murderers, because every Ku-Klux, every man who threatens the life of anyone who dissent with him, is a Democrat. [Cheers.] The Republican party is the party of common sense. Everything was gone but the ruins. One of those conservatives would be called, and the other Hendericks. [Cheers and laughter.]

The United States District Attorney yesterday released twenty barrels of whisky claimed by S. Bickel, seized while in possession of Hoffman & Co., late distillers at Butler.

WORK on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad has been resumed, and the route is expected to reach Brownsville about Christmas.

The second annual reunion of the Association of the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be held at Bellevue, Pa., on Tuesday, November 14, 1876.

CHRISTIAN MAHLMAN, of No. 202 South Canal street, Allegheny, was committed last night by Detective Miller on a charge of abusing his daughter, Mrs. Sophia Newman. He will get a hearing this morning.

A SPECIAL telegram from W. C. Smythe announces the arrival of his party in Philadelphia. This makes a Pittsburgh party of seven numerous on Chestnut street, and that the weather is delightful.

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A MERITORIOUS INVENTION.

Safety to Life and Limb.

It affords us pleasure at all times to record anything pertaining to the growth of the business interests of our city, and we are particularly well pleased to note any new evidence of advancement in these and sciences which have for their object the promotion of utility and the general advancement of safety to life and limb from those appalling accidents which so frequently occurs from the explosion of steam boilers.

Pittsburgh has gained a world-wide reputation as a great manufacturing center, and the inventive genious of her artizans has ever been indelibly stamped upon her products, and which has given to the country much of that unsurpassed necessary to its vitality and progress, hence, we welcome, and are pleased to write of the man or men, who gives something to the world for the benefit of mankind.

We are led to these reflections from an inspection we have just had, through the kindness of the inventor and patentee of an apparatus known as "Kolls Patent Non explosive Circuating Flue, or Cylinder Boiler Apparatus."

This remarkable device is manufactured by the B. S. Koll Manufacturing Company, whose headquarters are located at No. 166 Penn avenue, and is the invention of Mr. B. S. Koll, a gentleman who seems to be endowed with most wonderful inventive powers, to prove which it will only be necessary for the reader to drop in when from any of the above numbers and examine this great invention; and we would like to urge this point, as we feel confident that a careful inspection of this apparatus will pay all persons who are running manufacturing purposes. We have examined it, and know whereof we speak, and can assure the reader that the whole arrangement is thoroughly philosophical and practical, and its safety and economical developments are manifestly indisputable.

Under the guidance of Mr. Koll we were shown in the workings of the apparatus, and the description given below will give the reader somewhat of an idea of the principles, and vital connections this apparatus maintains over all other inventions for similar purposes.

The first impression one receives on looking at the boiler in operation is, that it is an instrument of no danger, the action of which prevents condensation of steam, and which again propels the whole through the same circuit as before.

In fact the whole arrangement is so thoroughly complete and simplified that a mere glance at its workings is almost sufficient to convince any one of its superior advantages over all other boilers.

This article would not be complete did we not specify some of the advantages to be gained by the use of this apparatus.

It produces a non-explosive flue or cylinder boiler.

It is an impossibility to burn a sheet in the boiler.

It is impossible for any incrustation or scale to form upon the shell or flues or the boiler.

It produces positive circulation; that is, water constantly travelling over the entire heated surface of shell flues, and producing dry steam.

Each side of the boiler has its separate circulation, thus preventing the side which has the greater heat, and the more rapid circulation from drawing water from the other side of the boiler.

It forms a dead water space under each flue, into which are collected all foreign substances that are held in solution in a soft mushy state, and are blown off by opening the mud valve.

It has a steam wash pipe which starts from the steam space, and enters each dead water space at the opposite end of the mud drum, and when the mud valve is opened the silicates or deposits and water will start towards the stand pipe—then the steam passes down the wash pipe forcing everything before it, thus leaving the dead water spaces clean.

It always keeps a solid body of water traveling over the tops and flues in the boilers while generating steam.

It saves a large percentage of fuel, from the fact that the water is continually traveling over the hot surface heated surfaces, keeping it clean and taking up the heat as fast as it penetrates the iron.

It positively prevents the repeiling of the water from the sections or parts of the boiler that are most intensely heated and showing water at the second and third gauges, when, in reality, it has not a solid body of water at the first gauge.

No loss of time and expense of boiler-cleaning days.

No chipping and loss of time in repairing or replacing burnt sheets.

These advantages certainly speak volumns for the practical utility of this apparatus, and from what we have seen, in no single instance are they overdrawn, but fully and comprehensively state plain and practical facts.

Manufacturers and others having occasion to use steam cannot consult their interest to a more decided advantage than by calling on this firm and carefully inspect the operation of this wonderful invention.

GO WITH SMYTHE.

Save Time, Money and Trouble—Be Landed at the Centennial Depot—Take Breakfast in Pittsburgh and Tea in Philadelphia—Only One Meal En Route—Save Money in Transfer of Baggage—All of Smythe's Excursion Trains Stop First at the Centennial Depot and Next at the Market Street Depot—Baltimore and Washington Included—Travel on a First Class Railroad, the Pennsylvania Central.

Smythe's fourth excursion train to the Centennial, at Philadelphia, leaves the Union Depot at 9:30 on the morning of Monday next, September 18th. First-class coaches, steel rails, parlor cars, four tracks, heavy ballast, limited mail time, accommodating train agents and conductors, and, above all, safety. FOUR HOURS SHORTER TIME THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Tickets good to return *via* Baltimore and Washington. See the Nation's Capital and the Capital of our State and only

SEVEN DOLLARS $7

for the round trip. Tickets good for ten days. Save money in the transfer of person and baggage by being landed in the midst of hotels and streets. The main entrance to the Centennial grounds in Fairmount Park as well as on the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street cars for "down town."

Remember Monday next, September 18th, leave Union Depot at 9:30, with

Yours truly,

W. C. SMYTHE.

P. S.—Take as little baggage with you as possible.

Walter Anderson,

the celebrated first-class merchant tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue, has in stock a fresh invoice of the latest and most approved styles in cassimeres and suitings for the fall and winter, and from which he will make to order garments in that superior and faultless manner which has won for him such an enviable reputation.

When you are passing and see his stock.

MARRIED:

BOOTHE—BAELZ—At the residence of the bride's mother, Salem, Ohio, on Thursday evening, September 14, 1876, by the Rev. A. H. Warner, Mr. W. A. BOOTHE, of Pittsburgh, to Miss SALLIE H., daughter of the late Dr. Baelz, of this city.

DIED:

PERCIVAL—On September 15, 1876, ELIZABETH, daughter, of Wm. and Agnes Percival, seven years.

The funeral will take place on (to-morrow) SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Forty-third street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HARPER—On Friday afternoon, September 15th, at 5 o'clock, JOHN C. HARPER, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

Funeral MONDAY AFTERNOON, September 18th, from his late residence, No. 28 Market street, Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE,

(SIGN OF GIANT TEA POT STEAMING).

WM. HASLAGE,

18 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FISH

Fish in Salt, warranted full weight.

MACKEREL IN KITS.

Extra No. 1, mess; Extra No. 1; Extra No. 2, large; Extra No. 2, medium; Extra No. 3, large.

MACKEREL IN ¼ BBLS.

Extra No. 1, mess; Extra No. 1; Extra No. 2, large; Extra No. 2, medium; Extra No. 3, large.

MACKEREL IN ½ BBLS.

Extra No. 1, mess; Extra No. 1; Extra No. 2, large; Extra No. 2, medium; Extra No. 3, large; Extra No. 3, medium.

MACKEREL IN BBLS.

Extra No. 1, mess; Extra No. 1; Ext